Numb. 1633

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1740. No. 1651.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

If you think the following Letter to a young Gentleman of Diſtinction will be of any Service to be made Publick, it is entirely at your Command.

Dear Sir,

Received your Letter by Mr. ——, wherein you deſire to know what are my impartial Sentiments upon the preſent Poſture of our Publick Affairs, and in what Manner I would adviſe you to make uſe of your Vote and Intereſt at the enſuing Election. You are ſollicited, you tell me, by both Court and Country Party; by thoſe who have all along conſtantly ſupported the Meaſures of the preſent Adminiſtration, and by thoſe who have as uniformly and ſteadily oppoſed it: To which Side ſhall you adhere?

Sir, I cannot ſufficiently applaud your Prudence, in taking ſome Time to deliberate in an Affair of this Conſequence. As your tender Years have hitherto prevented you from engaging in either Party, it becometh you to be more than ordinary careful and circumſpect in this your firſt Choice. 'Tis yet in your own Power to join yourſelf to either Side, to that Side which, upon mature Deliberation, you ſhall judge moſt truly in the Intereſt of your King and Country; but when once your Choice is fix'd, when you have once paſs'd the *Rubicon*, you will find it extremely difficult to look back, but on you muſt go, carried away by the Violence of Party-Prejudices and Engagements. Examine well, therefore, whilſt 'tis yet in your Power, whilſt your Eyes, and Ears, and Senſes are your own. Examine impartially the Merits of Perſons and Things themſelves, and let your own good Senſe govern and direct you, not the falſe Gloſſes, the incredible Stories, or the crafty Inſinuations of intereſted and prejudiced Men.

You would ſerve thoſe (you ſay) who are able and willing to ſerve your Country! 'Tis a glorious Principle, and worthy the Spirit of a true *Engliſhman!* But how ſhall you know who thoſe are? This indeed is the Difficulty; and 'tis Fact alone, 'tis what you feel and ſee yourſelf that can beſt direct your Judgment in this Reſpect. Could we inveſtigate the hidden Springs of the Cabinet, or ſecurely read the ſecret Workings and Motives of Men's Hearts, we might then be able to form a juſt and exact Eſtimate of each Man's Political Merit; we might then be able, with the utmoſt Certainty, to know and diſtinguiſh the real from the falſe and pretended Patriot; but as this is impoſſible, 'tis Fact, or Experience, alone, that ought to influence and govern all our Thoughts, and Words, and Actions, with regard to the Publick.

Do I live in Peace, Plenty, and Proſperity? Is my Property untouch'd by the rude Hands of lawleſs Authority? Is my Liberty, both Civil and Religious, unreſtrain'd by Arbitrary Power? What can the very beſt of Governments do more than this for me? Why then ſhould I hearken to the Suggeſtions of crafty and malicious Men, rather than to what I know and feel myſelf? Why ſhould I be deſirous of meddling with thoſe that are given to change? Why ſhould I not give my Vote and Intereſt in ſupport of thoſe Men, to whoſe Prudence and good Conduct I am ſo largely indebted for the Enjoyment of theſe Bleſſings? Does the general Trade of my Country increaſe and flouriſh? Are its Riches greater now than ever they were known to be before? 'Tis evident they are: The Cuſtom-houſe Books, the vaſt Increaſe of our Shipping within theſe few Years, the whole Face of the Country proves it: Why then ſhould I pay a greater Regard to the deluſive Reaſonings and intereſted Gloſſes of ambitious and deſigning Men, than to Fact itſelf?

Tho' the Trade of ſome particular Places may poſſibly be leſs now than it formerly was, yet muſt the Whole, taken collectively, be even greater than ever it was. Like the Sea, if it has loſt Ground in one Place, it has regain'd it with Intereſt in another. It was formerly confin'd to a few Towns, and to a few Branches only; it is now diffuſed over the whole Nation, and extends itſelf to the *whole Product of the* Iſland.

That very Luxury which we ſo much complain of, and which we ſee every Day flowing in like a mighty Torrent upon us, and diffuſing itſelf thro' all Ranks and Orders of Men, what is it in reality owing to, but to our ſuperior Wealth and Proſperity? If our Expences of all Kinds are greater now than formerly they were, our Incomes in general (as a Nation) muſt have riſen in the ſame Proportion. They have, in fact, greatly riſen of late Years: Land that not very long ago would have been thought to have been well ſold at 18 or 20 Years Purchaſe, will now yield 30 or more. Inſtead of ſour Small-Beer, or Ale, the induſtrious Farmer can now indulge himſelf in a Glaſs of Wine, and yet honeſtly pay his Rent too. The Tradeſman that formerly thought 3 or 400 l. a good Portion for his Daughter, can now hardly get her off to Advantage without as many Thouſands; and ſo on proportionably thro' all Degrees of Life. Some People, 'tis true, may ruin themſelves, by running too precipitately into the faſhionable, expenſive Way of Living; but this does not at all prove againſt my general Aſſertion: That if we are more profuſe and luxurious now, than our Fathers formerly were, 'tis becauſe, in general, we can better ſupport it: Our Liberties and our Properties are greater than theirs. A poor, ſtarving, bankrupt Nation, cannot afford to be luxurious.

Why then all theſe Murmurings, theſe loud and frequent Complainings in our Streets of the extreme Poverty of the Nation; of the Decay of Trade, and the Ruin of Commerce? Take care, my Friend, not to be miſled by Popular Outcry: A very ſmall Spark, you know, will kindle a great Flame. The Murmurers are a large Body of Men: There always were, and ever will be ſome of them found under the beſt Governments; nay, Experience aſſures us, that thoſe People are frequently loudeſt in their Complaints, who have indiſputably the leaſt Occaſion of being ſo. The Tradeſman, be his Circumſtances ever ſo good, always thinks it for his Intereſt to find Fault with the Dullneſs of the Times; and I believe you yourſelf, as well as every other Landed Gentleman in the Kingdom, cannot but have obſerv'd, that whatever Crops the Farmer may have, and however great the Price of Grain may be, yet does he never ſeem ſatisfy'd and contented. I ſhall not pretend to enter into the Reaſons of this abſurd Behaviour; but only take Occaſion from hence to deſire you to think and judge for yourſelf, to credit the Report of your own Senſes, before the crafty and ſpecious Harangues of thoſe who lie in wait to deceive.

In ſhort, name any one Period of our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, when the Two great Ends of Government, the Liberty and Property of the Subject, were more religiouſly preſerved, and more effectually ſecured to us, than at preſent, and I'll give up the Point in Debate, the Defence of the preſent Government. Will you ſuggeſt the glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*? You know well my Veneration in general for that great Princeſs, and therefore I may venture the more boldly to aſſert, that ſhould his preſent Majeſty attempt to do what that Queen did, the whole Nation would be immediately in an Uproar, and with Reaſon too. For who was it that hector'd the Parliament, that frequently preſcribed to it the Matter of its Debates; * that even went ſo far as to impriſon ſome of the Members of the Houſe of Commons for what they ſaid in Parliament? Who encouraged vexatious Suits and Proſecutions in the Star-Chamber and High-Commiſſion Courts? Who impriſoned the moſt noble of their Subjects at their own Will and Pleaſure? Who encouraged Monopolies injurious to the Publick Trade, and by their ſole Authority deprived the Church of her ancient Demeſnes? I would not be thought to derogate from the many undoubted Excellencies of that great Queen. Her Memory muſt be ever dear to thoſe *Engliſhmen* who love the Proteſtant Religion, and conſider what glorious Things ſhe did for this Nation during her long Reign. All that I contend for is, that the Liberty and *Property* of the Subject were never *better* ſecured, or more effectually guarded and defended, than they are at preſent: That no Prince ever made the Laws of the Land more inviolably the ſteady Rule of his Government, than his Preſent Majeſty has done. Whoſe Property has, in theſe our Days, been taken from him by Violence? whoſe Liberty has been illegally attack'd? When was Juſtice ever known to have been more impartially adminiſter'd in *Weſtminſter Hall* than at preſent? When had the Crown leſs Influence, or leſs concern'd itſelf about the Iſſues of Cauſes? May we not read, write, and publiſh almoſt any Thing? May we not profeſs what Form of Religion we pleaſe, or none at all if we chuſe it? Can we complain of injurious Reſtraints upon our Liberty, whilſt we have it in our Power to cenſure, as we wantonly liſt, both the Civil and Religious Eſtabliſhment; to revile the Meaſures of the Government; to calumniate the faithful Servants of the Crown; nay, to abuſe and ridicule even Majeſty itſelf; and all without being puniſhed, or ſo much as called in queſtion for ſo doing? For my own Part, I ſpeak it ſincerely, 'Tis my Opinion that this Nation is in far more Danger at preſent, from having too much than too little Liberty. No Government can poſſibly ſubſiſt without ſome Reſtraint. There is undoubtedly a very great Difference between Civil Liberty and the Licentiouſneſs of a State of Nature: The one conſiſts in the Power of living according to the known and eſtabliſh'd Laws; the other is reſtrained by thoſe Limits only which Nature herſelf preſcribes: The Publick Good requires that the one be kept within due Bounds, whilſt the other ranges unconfined by any Thing but the ſole Proſpect of its own Private Happineſs.

But ſhall you give your Intereſt to thoſe who have all along voted for a Standing Army; that have endeavour'd thro' the whole Courſe of their long Adminiſtration to leſſen the Weight of the Publick Debts; but on the contrary, have amuſed the People with ſham Armaments, *Spithead* Expeditions, &c. &c. to no other apparent Purpoſe but to encreaſe the National Expence? This, I know, is the Common-Place Harangue of thoſe who pretend to have the Intereſt of their Country only at Heart? But you have too much Senſe to be led away by empty Sounds, by mere Words, that have no Connection or Correſpondence with Things and Facts themſelves. You well know that thoſe Men only deſerve the Illuſtrious Name of Patriot, who do all they poſſibly can to preſerve their Country in Peace and Plenty; to maintain inviolate our Civil and Religious Rights, and to ſecure us the quiet, unmoleſted Enjoyment of what Providence, or own Induſtry, ſhall procure for us, tho' it may be at the Expence of our Pockets.

The Queſtion is, whether there has not been good Reaſon for the Government to maintain an Army for ſome Years laſt paſt, and to keep itſelf in a conſtant Poſture of Defence, and whether there has been a proper Opportunity offered them of eaſing the Nation of its Publick Debts, more than has been done? Let us examine this Matter coolly and deliberately, and we ſhall the better judge what reaſonable Ground there is for all that Clamour which is ſtill ſounding in our Ears.

'Tis the great Unhappineſs of *England* to have a Pretender to its Throne, ſupported by the whole Roman-Catholick Power of *Europe*, and encouraged in his Expectations by too many amongſt ourſelves at home: 'Tis our further Misfortune, to be ſituated by a Neighbour *more* powerful than ourſelves; a Neighbour that not only has an Inclination, but Power likewiſe greatly to diſtreſs us whenever ſhe pleaſes. As we are perhaps the only State in *Europe* that can give an effectual Check to *France* in her ambitious Deſigns upon the neighbouring Countries; 'tis her great Intereſt to do all ſhe poſſibly can to enervate and weaken our Strength, by plaguing us with perpetual Alarms, by ſtirring up and encouraging our ſecret as well as open Enemies, and by giving us all the Trouble ſhe can poſſibly think of or contrive. This has been in Fact the great Aim of her Politicks ever ſince ſhe has had Leiſure and Opportunity given her to recover from the deſperate Wounds ſhe receiv'd in the laſt General War. Nor is there any Doubt to be made but that, if a proper Occaſion offer'd itſelf, if ſhe at any time thought ſhe might take us unprepar'd, ſhe would be as ready to attack us openly with her whole Forces, as ſhe has been induſtrious to encourage and ſo

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* *There are Inſtances of theſe Things to be met with in all the Hiſtories of Queen* Elizabeth.

ment our Differences with other Nations. It can never therefore be true Policy in those who are at the Head of Affairs in *England* to be off their Guard whilst *France* continues thus powerful; the Publick Money can never be better expended than in defending the Publick, even from the distant Prospect of Danger; Civil Happiness is not to be purchased, especially in our Circumstances, without paying a good Price for it! And is it not far more eligible, to bear with a small tho' continual Charge, than to lay ourselves open to the Attacks of an ambitious, watchful Enemy from without, and to the secret Machinations of private Incendiaries within? 'Tis in vain to plead the Faith of Publick Treaties to those who have the Hope of Conquest only in their Eye; as 'tis equally absurd to preach up the Sanctity of Oaths and Allegiance to those who are ready to sacrifice every thing to their darling Bigotry, to their Ambition and Revenge.

If a Gentleman has Reason to suspect that his House may be fir'd in the Night by bad Neighbours, and that some of his own Servants, instead of endeavouring to quench the Flames would rather add Fewel to them, would it not be the Part of Prudence in him to be at the Expence of a constant Watch in his House, as long as his Apprehensions of Danger continue? and would not the World justly esteem such an one as a Fool, or a Madman, who, to save Charges, should neglect these necessary Means of his Safety? 'Tis far better, especially with regard to the Publick, where the Happiness of a whole People is concern'd, to take too much Care and Precaution than too little. Misfortunes are sometimes more easily prevented than cured.

I would not be thought to argue for a standing Army, there is no one more against it, considered in itself, than I am; it has been the Destruction of many States already, and may be so again. But the Question is, whether the Circumstances of the Times may not be such as to require a Body of regular Forces to be kept constantly in Pay, even in a free State, and whether these Troops may not be so regulated as not to be able to endanger the Publick Liberty. If this be allowed, and there is no one but must allow it, our next Enquiry ought to be, whether, considering the many professed Enemies to the present Family on the Throne, the great Licentiousness of our own Common People, and the immense Power of *France*, whether, I say, such have not been the Circumstances of this Kingdom for several Years past, as to have render'd it even necessary to maintain some standing Forces? and whether any Publick Troops could possibly be better regulated than ours have been, to prevent their being made a bad Use of?

But you'll reply, why have these Forces done nothing all this time? why have we tamely suffer'd the Insults of our Enemies to go unpunish'd, when we had the Power in our Hands to redress ourselves? To what Purpose our *Spithead* Expeditions, unless to make ourselves the Gazing stock of our own Subjects, and a By-word amongst the other Nations of *Europe!*

But, Dear Sir, beware of being led away by the tumultuary Clamour of a disappointed Party! Has nothing I pray you been done with all our warlike Preparations? 'Tis true indeed we have not subdued Kingdoms and Nations with our Armies, we have neither burnt the Cities nor laid waste the Territories of our Neighbours! But what is most certainly of infinitely more Consequence to us, we have by them preserved Peace and Prosperity thro' all our wide-extended Dominions, we have maintain'd our Honour and Reputation abroad, and made it further manifest in the Sight of all *Europe*, that if we have chosen the Ways of Peace, 'tis not because we were afraid of our Enemies, but because it was judg'd more agreeable to the true Interest of this Kingdom to do so. If our very Preparations for War have put an effectual Stop to the pernicious Designs of our Enemies against us, have we not more Reason to rejoice at it than to murmur and complain? If our Fleet riding in our Channel has had the same Effect as it would in all Probability have had, had it engaged and beaten the Enemy, what could we reasonably desire more of it; what more could we have gotten by the most bloody War, but a Stagnation of Trade, and a far greater Expence both of Men and Money? I am not of their Opinion who think Peace upon any Conditions preferable to a War; but this much I am sure of, that War in general must always be exceeding detrimental to a trading Nation; and that it ought never to be entered into but after the maturest Deliberation, and when all other Means of attaining proper Satisfaction are found useless and ineffectual. Whether this has not been the real Foundation of those pacifick Measures so constantly pursued by his Majesty, I must leave to your impartial Determination.

(*To be continued in our next*)

HOME PORTS

Portsmouth, Oct. 3. Came in the Love and Loyalty, Nicholson, from Rotterdam for Poole, and the Grampus Man of War, Capt. Brett, from Spithead. Sail'd the Thomas, Prenderghast, for Hull.

Deal, Oct. 3. Wind N.NW. Yesterday came into the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Biddeford. Came down and sail'd thro', the Industry, Vanderluer, for Havredegrace; the Mary and Elizabeth, Grainger, for Jamaica; the Vernon, White, for Leghorn; the John and Henry, West, for St. Christophers. Arrived the Parham Club, Davis, from Antigua, last from Portsmouth.

Gravesend, Oct. 3. Pass'd by the Catherine, Norris, the Exchange, Murle, the Two Brothers, Hanson, the Hope, Neilson, and the Patience, Jacobson, all from Norway; and the Neptune, Lowden, from New England.

LONDON.

His Majesty has fix'd the 18th inst. N.S. for his Departure from Hanover for Helvoetsluys, there to embark for England.

Captain Norris, Son to Sir John Norris Vice Admiral of England, is appointed Captain of the Russel, an 80 Gun Ship, in the Room of Capt. Dennison, lately made Captain of the Nassau.

Mr. Samuel Cocks is appointed Tipstaff to the Chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

On Saturday last died, at his House in Clare-market, Mr. Cooper, a Gentleman possessed of a plentiful Estate in Huntingtonshire. His Daughter dy'd the same Morning in Childbed.

Last Thursday at Newmarket the King's Plate of 100 Guineas was won by the Earl of Portmore's Horse.

And on Saturday, Mr. Martindale's Mare beat the Earl of Portmore's Horse, *Cartouch*, 4 Miles for 200 Guineas.

Sir William Stanhope, Knight of the Bath, is dangerously ill at his Seat in the County of Bucks.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Taylor, of the City of Exon, Glover.
Samuel Saunders, of the City of Exeter, Dyer.

High Water this Day at London Bridge	Morning	Evening
	00 00	00 10

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 154. South Sea 95 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 3 8ths. New ditto 108 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per cent. Loan 108 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1 half. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 5 s. to 6 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 5 s. Prem. Sail Cloths 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 6 d.

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MEmoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes, under Col Cavallier, in Defence of the Protestants persecuted in that Country, and of the Peace concluded between him and the Mareschal Duke of Villars; of his Conference with the King of France after the Conclusion of the Peace, with Letters relating thereto from Mareschal Villars and Chamillard Secretary of State; as also, a Map describing the Places mention'd in the Book.

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See Moll's Geog. p. 282.

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II. A Review of a Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, being a Reply to Mr. Syker's Answer to that Discourse. By John Rogers, D. D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ, by the Author of the Vindication of the History of the Septuagint. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

IV. A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Basire, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By Fer. Dawson, Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampshire. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.

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WHich in a few Days infallibly cure Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, and the Vapours in Women, so as never to return again, let them be of ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root of true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies, and all their many Sorts of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, and Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and all those which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce too often Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, restless Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the direful Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions, at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Pensiveness, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Shakings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

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